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THE BUN, New York city.

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Coral News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phiese and New Your Associated Phiese is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public rea instantly disseminated to the press of the " and Sountry.

#### America's Turn Now.

During the Hawaiian debate in the Senate the other day, Mr. LODGE gave a list of the Pacific islands which England has acquired, in one way or another, within the last six years.

In 1888, according to this catalogue, she obtained the Gilbert group of thirteen islands, the Ellice group of five islands, the Enderbury group of five islands, the Union group of three islands, and, Kingman, Fanning, Washingfinally. ton, Palmyra, Christmas, Jarvis, Malden, Starbuck, Dudosa, Penrhyn, Vostok, Flint, and Caroline Islands. The next year she continued her operations by absorbing Rule and Suwaroff islands, together with the Coral islands, 900 miles from Hawaii. In 1891 she satisfied herself with Johnston Islands, 600 miles from Hawaii, and the next year added Gard-ner and Danger islands. Having thus put her flag, under a peculiar agreement with Germany, on scores of islands at varions distances from Hawaii, she sought last year to make a dash upon Necker Island, the outermost link in the Hawaiian chain. But that attempt was checked by the vigilance of the Hawaiian Government, which got a ship there first and ran up the Hawallan colors.

It is worth recalling that when Mr. BAY-ARD was Secretary of State, and was defending Samon against the aggressions of Germany, he was struck by this same ominous policy of the European powers in grabing the islands of the Pacific. He made out a list of recent seizures and sent it to Mr PENDLETON, our Minister at Berlin. It included not only British acquisitions prior to the dates mentioned by Mr. Longs, but those of Germany, Spain, and France. It was rightly regarded by him as an argument for the American policy of protecting the few remaining Pacific groups, and especially Samoa, from absorption by European nations. In those days another note was heard from our Department of State than the pitiful inquiry of Mr. GRESHAM, regarding our relations with Samoa, as to "what we have gained beyond the expenses, the responsibilities, and the entaglements."

While American sailors, American commerce, and American missions have been familiar in the Pacific islands for the last half century, no attempt has been made by our Government to annex any of them. The American people have seen group after group and islet after islet passing under the domination of distant foreign powers. At last Samoa stretched out her hands to us for protection in her independence, and Hawaii pleaded for admission to the Union. If we have saved Samoa from becoming a German or British possession, and if we are now waiting only for the end of the CLEVELAND Administration before welcoming Hawaii into our political system, these two instances form a striking contrast to the lists of plunder and aggression by foreign powers in the Pacific, which Mr. BAYARD and Mr. Longe sted and put on record.

## Strikes and The Sun.

As this gentleman's letter seems well meant, we will answer it readily :

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you answ fair and honest question from a workingman? Why is it you are always on the side of corporations when there is a strike or the up, as you choose to call it? I'm not the one to favor violence, but I maintain it is a strike against a nest of monopolists who should be crushed, and will be crushed, if this is what the opean continent is taught to believe, that we are In conclusion, THE SUN shines for all. Let it do so

or me. "Joseph J. McDorald." "143 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1895."

The great labor strikes which, during the ast ten years, have called forth any extend-d comments from THE SUN have been the Missouri Pacific strike of 1886; the coal and freight handlers' strike of the same year in this city; the Reading strike of 1887; the locomotive engineers' strike of 1888; the street car strike of this city in 1889; that unparalleled disgrace to the name of organized labor and to the public dastards who. from newspaper offices and political platforms, gave countenance to its atrocities, the strike at Homestead; the Erie strike at Buffalo in 1892; the DEBS insurrection in Pullman and in Chicago in 1894, and this trolley strike in Brooklyn. Now, will Mr. JOSEPH McDONALD answer these questions?

Can he point out one of those great demonstrations, in which the strikers, or the strikers' friends, or the " side against the corporations" didn't defy the law, overthrow it with violence pregnant with murder, seek to destroy property, to tyrannize over or to murder non-union men, and oppress and outrage the public?

Will Mr. McDonald point to a single instance where the power of the State has been called into action to suppress lawlessness committed by the "side of corporations," and where, in order to defend the personal right or safety of any citizen, or to reopen interrupted traffic, the State has been obliged to turn its guns against the

corporations? We have still one more question:

Will Mr. McDonald point to a single instance where at the times of these strikes THE SUN has raised its voice against anything but riot and murder and outrage com-

mitted by rioters against the public peace? These questions from THE SUN ought to be sufficient answer to that put by Mr. McDonald. If he is the man we take him for honest-minded and intelligent enough, he will answer " No" to every one of them, for no other answer is possible; and in anawering he will see how THE SUN's course has been what it was and couldn't have been otherwise. And when he understands THE SUN, he will understand also, perhaps for the arst time, the true distinction between the "side of the strikers" and the " side of the corporations," as it must appear to every Impartial observer alive to the unshirkable duty of putting down lawlessness and of upholding the sacred principle of liberty for all men.

What A company pays to its employees or what the employees demand, is never a perhaps inconsistently, stigmatizing as perthe size for Tile Size's criticism. The em- niclous my instruction which "weakens sonally and soiely. The project is that the

ployees may resist solidly a reduction of wages, or they may demand ten dollars a day for each man, trippers included, and we will neither seek to interfere with their efforts nor fall to rebuke any officious meddler presuming to criticise the exercise of their inalienable rights. We will no more intrude ourselves into rallway business belonging indivisibly to employers and employees than we will undertake to regulate the price of peanuts between a car driver and an Italian vender. That is none of our business, and it is no newspaper's business, and no business of any legally constituted imposition that may be entitled a State Board of Arbitration. When Mr. McDonald finds an occasion

when the blows for the restoration of order and for the preservation of equal rights to all citizens, do not fall on the head of a striker or some ally of a striker, he will very likely find THE SUN where he thoughtlessly and mistakenly would have had it this time; and he will find also that there has been a revolution in labor organizations. That revolution cannot be expected until labor organizations, as a body, acquire a standard of intelligence and sincerity which will permanently end the leadership of the lying scoundrels who with brickbats poised over the heads of non-union men, protest their peacefulness, and who howl at the representatives of the State, drawn up to protect its citizens from being assailed and beaten, as the tools of monopolies. Short of such a revolution even, when any striking friends of Mr. McDonald find themselves assaulted bodily by agents of a corporation, and in danger of being maimed or killed with brickbats and dyna mite, or the tools of their trade stolen or de stroyed, or their way to work blocked with mols, or themselves insulted outrageously and indecently with jeers of "scab" and blackleg," they will find THE SUN at their elbow, a stanch, fervent, and indomitable friend, no matter who or what stands in

opposition. Does Mr. McDonalD understand the case now ?

### Women as Public Officers.

Mayor STRONG declares his nurpose of appointing women to the Board of Education and as members of other of the municipal Boards, as, for instance, those of Health, and of Charities and Correction.

Undoubtedly, there are ladies in New York who are competent by reason of their intelligence to render valuable services to the public; but in the past their usefulness in such offices as those to which the Mayor proposes to appoint them, has been hampered greatly by their exclu sion from the political privileges enjoyed by men; and they will continue to suffer under the same disadvantages so long as they are unable to exercise the suffrage and to profit by the education in public affairs, which the duty of voting would give them.

Ladies of very great ability have served on the Board of Education, but they proved to be of so little assistance in its practical conduct, that the experiment of their appointment as School Commissioners was abandoned, Mrs. AGNEW and Miss Dodge were distinguished for the conscientious fidelity with which they dethemselves to the duties of voted their offices, but they made no mark on the administration of the school system. It is true that, being in a small minority, they could always be outvoted by their men colleagues, but usually they were content simply to follow the masculine lead. At best, they were in the Board by sufferance, and not because they are citizens upon whose shoulders a share of the burdens of government is naturally imposed. They were there by courtesy rather than by right secured to them by their political equality with men; and hence their fellow Commissioners paid to them the courteous deference which ladies always receive from gen tlemen, rather than debated with them the controverted questions of policy whose decision determines the value of such a Board

Under the Constitution of the State, wo men are now in the same position as minors so far as concerns political affairs generally They are represented only through men They have no political power of their own directly. They can exert merely indirect moral influence; and when they are put in public offices, their influence is naturally of the same sort. They are po litical dependents. They are under political guardianship, and the consciousness of that fact in themselves and in the men with whom they are associated in public commissions, makes their appointment to such places more of the nature of a mere compliment than a serious concession of the need of the assistance of feminine judgment

in the administration of public concerns. If women are competent for such offices they are competent for the exercise of politi cal duties generally. If it is their duty to share the burdens of government to that extent, their obligation goes further and includes the whole sp here of government. The functions discharged by the Commissioners of Educa tion, Health, and Charities and Correction, are no more suitable for women than those of the Police Department, the Park Department, or any other department of the municipal Government. They all require the same sort of administrative ability and practical business judgment, and they be

long to the same system of government. Accordingly, women will be justified in resenting their appointment to be a powerless minority in a few Boards, as a reflection on their competence for public func tions, rather than as a recognition of their right to share in government. If women are fit to hold office they are fit to vote.

# The Inspiration of the Bible.

The pastoral letter issued by the Committee of Bishops of the Episcopal Church. of which Bishop POTTER is one, is justified in thus treating the new Biblical criticism as destructive of the very foundations of the

Christian faith: "Any instruction or any study which makes any part of the libbs less authoritative than it really is, which weakens faith in its inspiration, which tends to eliminate Cunter from the utterances of the prophote or which leads a man to think of miraeles with a half suppressed skepticism, is a pernicious instruction and a pernicious study."

It might be suggested that this declaration, though apparently so decisive, avoids the real issue and begs the question, by merely denouncing the criticism "which makes any part of the Bible less authoritative than it really is;" for the critics can reply that their whole purpose is simply to deter mine the authority of the Bible as "it really is." and that, consequently, they are obliged to apply to it the scientific tests applied to real things generally. They can say that their study is not to make the Bible less authoritative than it is, but to find out how

authoritative it is. The subsequent clauses of the episcopal declaration, however, take away from the critics this resource by particularly, though

faith in the inspiration" of any part of the Bible, impairs the truth of prophecy, or raises doubts as to the authenticity of miracles. If the Bible is inspired by Gop it is really neither more nor less authoritative in any of its parts, but is wholly and absolutely authoritative in all; and the modern Biblical criticism is essentially profane and blasphemous in its attempts to measure the value of the Scriptural records by human knowledge and experience.

The greatest miracle of all is the inspiration in which this pastoral letter requires undiminished faith, and belief in it carries belief in all. Granting that, the rest must be accepted perforce and without question. If the Bible is inspired, it is the knowledge of God, against which it is vain and blasphemous presumption to oppose the demonstrable knowledge of men, no matter how contradictory it may be. That faith or assumption settles the question finally and absolutely. The prophecies, the miracles, and all the Scriptural records and utterances are true and exactly true if they come to us by inspiration from GoD; and natural laws conflicting with the possibility of the occurrences described are not operative, for they are set aside by omnipotent supernatural law and authority.

The Bishops are right, therefore, in putting inspiration in the first place, for it includes the whole, and belief in it settles the whole question of the authority of the Bible in its entirety and its particulars, and the study of the Bible must be to find out what it tells, not to discover whether it stands the test of human science. On the theory of inspiration, science has nothing to do with the Bible, except to test its own conclusions so as to determine whether they be false or true, according as they are supported or denied by Divine omniscience.

That is the only ground on which the Episcopal Church can stand consistently. Without inspiration it is only an institution of men. All the other miracles are incredible, unless the story of them be miraculous, coming from God Himself. Without belief in inspiration the incarnation, upon which is builded the faith of the Church, becomes a mere superstition, for its occurrence was impossible under natural laws. The new Biblical criticism practically rejects inspiration, and consequently it is the most destructive heresy with which the Church has ever been called upon to deal. It is straightout infidelity.

### The Tilden Trust.

It is reported that the five trustees of the Tilden Trust, or the majority of them, are considering favorably a plan for disposing of the \$2,000,000 of Mr. TILDEN'S estate now in their hands, which will divert the money so completely from the purpose for which it ought to be expended that we cannot believe in the truth of the story.

This plan, as reported, is to expend the money upon an existing library which is the monument to another man, whose name it bears, or upon a system of libraries in which the individuality of Mr. TILDEN'S bequest would be destroyed. For instance, if the fund in the Tilden Trust were turned over to the Astor Library or the Lenox Library, established as memorials of two other citizens, it might serve a useful public purpose, but would not erect the monument to him specifically which due to his superior distinction. It would be putting his larger and higher fame in a subordinate place, and the public would justly rebel against the proceeding as a moral breach of trust. So also if the benefaction were used by the trustees for strengthening and extending the existing system of circulating free libraries, endowed by other funds and as memorials of several other individuals, its purpose of providing a monument to Mr. TILDEN personally and peculiarly would be sacrificed. He would be merged in a collection of benefactors increasing in number as years pass, and his name, so illustrious among American statesmen, would not receive the distinction which hould always belong to it in the popular memory. Such a proceeding would be tantamount to erecting a composite statue.

The Astor Library was founded with a bequest of \$400,000 left by the original JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and the course of his son and grandson successively in supplementing that endowment with further gifts and bequests is likely to be continued by each generation of the ASTOR family, to whose name it is so conspicuous a monument, and with which it is wholly and Indissolubly associated. The Lenox Li brary also is a monument to JAMES LENOX peculiarly. Moreover, neither of these libraries, intrinsically valuable as they both are, serves the public interests fully, because of restrictions as to their hours of opening and in other matters of their practical administration, which tend to defeat Mr. THDEN's purpose of making his benefaction of general use to mankind. The free circulating libraries are already increasing by other gifts and bequests to the extent required by their necessity, now much less than it used to be be fore the marvellous cheapness of the sort of literature chiefly sent out by them, and the recent development of the newspaper as the provider of instructive and entertaining reading for the people in great variety and of the best quality. The demand formerly supplied only by such libraries will be met increasingly by other agencies A great benefaction like Mr. TILDEN's can be made permanently and substantially profitable to the public, in accordance with his serious intention, only by using it for the benefit of a library for studious use. But in justice to his memory and in return for his magnificent endowment, magnificent though now it is reduced to only one-third of the amount be intended to leave, this library should bear his name, and his name only, and be his individual monument.

Undoubtedly the money would be expended injudiciously, and it would be used contrary to his own wise judgment, if it were employed in the mere duplication of collections of books or libraries already existing. That would be folly, and therefore his trustees are justified in considering plans for making the benefaction practically valuable to the people, and to the fullest extent possible, by using some one of these collections as the nucleus for the development of a great Tilden Library. As we have pointed out, none of the libraries we have named can be used for such a purlose. None of them can be made the Tilden Library specifically and peculiarly as a monument to the dead statesman. Hence we have suggested, and, apart from the trustees themselves, there has been general concurrence as to the advisability of the plan, that the \$2,000,000 of the Tilden Trust should be used for the building up of the library of Columbia College, now the most useful in the city, and already containing about 200,000 well-selected volumes; but only on the condition that its name should be changed to the Tilden Library, so that it should become a perpetual monument to that statesman per-

college shall give the site for the building on the most commanding elevation of its new grounds on Morningside Heights, that the structure shall be the centre and most imposing feature of the architectural scheme of improvement, and that it shall be erected by the Tilden Trust and designated for all time as the Tilden Library. Above the cost of a building of adequate and suitable grandeur there would remain an endowment of at least \$1,000,000, whose entire income should be expended on the collection, the college being required to render compensation for its use by bearing all the cost of maintenance and administration.

If it be possible for the Trustees of the Tilden Trust to make such an arrangement with the trustees of Columbia College, a library which in its proportions and its use fulness to society satisfies the design of Mr. TILDEN in all its magnificence and comprehensiveness, can be developed rapidly as a monument proportionate in dignity and importance to the fame of the statesman, It is, unquestionably, the best use to which to put the trust both for the public benefit and as a memorial to great benefactor. Mr. Bigelow, the only one of the trustees who has published any dissent from the suggestion says that if it had been Mr. TILDEN's desire to establish a university library, he would have left his money for that express purpose; but he made the bequest for no other and for no specific purpose, and it was on that ground that it was set aside judicially So far as his design was indicated in his will, it was consistent especially with a university system, for he spoke particularly of his desire to promote the advancement of science and art, in the promotion of which

a university is primarily engaged. The trustees of the Tilden Trust will be held accountable by severe public criticism for the manner in which they discharge their duty to the memory of Mr. TILDEN and to the people for whose lasting profit he desired to have his great estate expended.

### Wheels and the Colored Man.

Two or three years ago the constitution of, the League of American Wheelmen was amended so as to exclude colored men and women from sharing in the advantages of the organization. "Any amateur (white) wheelman of good character shall be eligible to membership," is the present reading of that document. The special purpose of this discrimination was to increase th League's membership in the Southern States. It was a sop to prejudice, and the only defence ever offered for this prohibi tion of the colored race was that, on the whole, it would probably result in a larger membership.

At the meeting of the National Assembly of the League in this city next month, Mr L. C. JAQUISH, Chief Consul of the Illinois Division, will offer an amendment to erase the word "white" from the constitution. This amendment ought to be carried unani mously, for every manly impulse, every dic tate of fairness, and every idea of practical business policy demands it.

The attempt to augment the League' membership by this discrimination has been a flat failure. The thousands of new Southern members who were to swell the rolls have not materialized; and other thousands of wheelmen have been kept out because they believe it is rather late in the century for the League, in its fundamental law, thus to array itself in unfriendliness to any respectable man or woman.

The League has no other purposes than to provide its members with maps and guide books, point the way to comfort and economy on long journeys, protect wheelmen in their rights, and promote the cause of good roads. There is no sense or justice in declaring that any reputable person shall not, if he desires, pay for and enjoy such advan tages as the League secures.

Gentlemen wheelmen, you had better relegate that offensive idea to the garret along with the torture implements of the Inquisiassembly meets, it should not take more than a minute or two to wipe out the blem ish that defaces your constitution.

## A Craven Priest.

Father O'HARE of Greenpoint is unworthy of his cloth. On Friday, when a street car was stopped by a mob, and the dignity of the law and the rights of the unfortunate motorman driving the car were trampled on, Father O'HARE mounted the car and gave the motorman a ten-dollar bill to leave his post.

This was little less despicable than the violence threatened by the mob. If Father O'HARE had been a good citizen and a brave Christian, instead of thus aiding riot to subvert the law, he would have bared his breast in front of the motorman and calmly await ed the result.

A California gentleman now in this city who has intimate relations with the Government of Hawaii says that the real object of England in trying to secure a landing place upon Hawaiian soil for the English cable is to obtain control of the profitable foreign trade of Hawaii. He does not believe that England would seize the country under any circumstances ever likely to exist, and he believes that she seeks political influence there only as a means of gaining commercial advantages. With the steamship line between Vancouver and Hong Kong which touches at Honolulu, and with a trans-Pacific cable line uniting England with Hawaii and the western coast of Canada, England could beat all rivals for the Hawaiian trade. She already controls the commerce of the most important islands in the Pacific Ocean, and by gaining control of that of Hawaii she would secure profitable privileges both for herself and her Canadian provinces Her greed for territory in all parts of the world is stimulated mainly by her craving for the profits she can acquire from it. As she has ascertained that she will not be permitted to take any part of the territory of Hawaii, it is her purpose to do the next best thing under existing circumstances.

These are the opinions of an observer who ha unusual means of information; but we are sure that they do not contain the innermost facts concerning England's long-continued intrigues

It would roll the soul of a saint to read the latest news from that rough and rocky part of the State of Georgia in which Murray county is situated. It is a region haunted by moonshiners, and white caps, and lynchers of negroes and men with revolvers, and lots of poo' crackers who love the whiskey which trickles from the mountain stills. On New Year's Day last they resolved to reform, and to lead better lives hereafter. They held a mass meeting the county sent, where they listened to the convincing speeches made by an old preacher, a Congressman, a Captain in the State militia, three members of the Legislature, and other distinguished citizens of the place. While under this influence they felt that they were on the wrong track, and that there must be reform in the county. At an opportune moment the Hon, W. J. PERFERS asked all the moonshiners before him who would quit their tricks with whishey to stand up. Nearly every man in Then a series of reso the crowd stood up. lutions condemnatory of all law breakers and heartily agreeing to do the right thing "from this first day of January, 1898," were

adopted by a vote that was nearly unanimous The crackers then hitched up, left the county seat as fast as they could, and struck out for their moonshine stills along the Connasauga River and its branches, determined to reform.

That was on last New Year's Day. Now for the latest news from Murray county. We hate to print it, for it is bad enough to vex the soul of contentment. But have these hardened erackers of Georgia truly reformed, and left their evil ways? Not a bit of it. Within the fortnight most of them have gone back to the same old track. The stills are running as in other days; the revolvers are worn as ever; the white caps have been out several times; the darkies are scared as much as they were; and the devil is to pay as of old. The New Year's Day speeches at Spring Place are forgotten. Murray county stands true to its long record. It is melancholy, and we are at a loss what to say about it.

In the election of EDWARD LAUTERBACH as Chairman of the Republican County Committee that body of Republican politicians has corrected the stupendous blunder committed by the dudes of the Union League Club in their movement to exclude every Jewish member from that Republican concern. No political organization can prosper on such a narrow and pasty basis. But, now that the official representatives of the party have made it all right, the incident may perhaps go over and after a while be forgotten.

That is a very clever speech which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE delivered at Union College the other day. We print it in full this morn ing. Better read it.

We are pleased to learn from San Fran isco that the winemakers of California have determined to make a very comprehensive display of their goods at the Bordeaux Exposition Samples of every variety of the native wines of the Pacific coast are to be sent there in the coming month, and France will be asked to compare these products with her own. This is a bold piece of business, but it is characteristic of Caliornia. "We shall carry the battle right into the heart of the finest claret market in the world," says the Secretary of the Viticultural Commission of California. That is the way to do a thing. Not only France, but all the other countries of Europe and the people of the whole earth, will be challenged to meet California, bottle in hand.

We must tell the Californians that labels won't ount at the Bordeaux Exposition. The expert old Frenchmen who will test the California stuff cannot be trifled with. They have eyes that can see through everything, noses that can follow any trail, tongues of unmistakable discernment, and souls that thrill in the presence of the right thing. They are just-minded men, too, and cannot be either cozened or intimidated. It is a dread ordeal which the California wines will be brought under at Bordeaux.

#### SEWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Shall It Be Taught in the Intermediate Departments !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A move ment has been started to have sewing taught to the girl pupils in the intermediate departments of our public schools. The ladies who are interesting themselves in this matter use the argument that sewing is taught in the schools of Boston and in the primary departments of the schools in New York city. We do not believe that public schools were established nor are they supported by the people's money for any such purpose. The public schools, or district schools, as they were more properly called years ago, are not industrial schools; neither are they in any sense charity schools for the gratuitous education of poor children, to qualify them as servants and seamstresses. The good people who are nursing this movement understand the public schools so little that they cannot readily believe that any pupils attend them except the children of laborers or the children of parents whose incomes are too small to admit of sending their children to private schools. These benevolent reformers were never more mistaken in their lives. If they would only visit these schools more frequently they would learn more than they know now of the home surroundings of the pupils, generally speaking, and perhaps their views of the legitimate business of public schools and the propriety of interference in the direct and the propose would be materially modified.
The length of time for attendance at the schools has been definitely fixed, and this with great care, after years of experience and careful observation. This allotted time is now fully occupied by the studies designated by general consent as being of the most importance. And, indeed, there is a pretty well-founded belief in the minds of the parents interested that the course is no crowied and the children kent at an cupied by the studies designated by general consent as being of the most importance. And, indeed, there is a pretty well-founded belief in the inings of the parents interested that the course is so crowded and the children kept at so high a pressure that the average of the knowledge acquired is only of the most superficial character. The branches taught in the intermediate department are: Reading, writing, arithmetic, definitions, spelling, geography, history, and grammar. In each of these the pupils study and recite every day from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. Not one of these branches of education can be dispensed with or its pursuit postponed till the pupil is older, in order to give place to something newly adopted. It will be urged that the pupils require to have their mental work somewhat varied by a little manual or physical labor. This variety has been provided for. Instruction in drawing, which educates the eye, trains the hands, and for a time, at least, relieves the strain on the mind. But one of the most important improvements in this direction has been what is euphoniously called "physical culture." Instruction and exercises in this is given daily. But even to this very important branch of education, so necessary to the health and proper development of the pupils, it is impossible to allow time sufficient for any effective instruction, and the exercises are really so brief and perfunctory as to awaken only a languid interest.

There is no doubt whatever that young girls should be taught sewing, but where, when, and how would seem a question for their own monters to decide, and it should not be decided for them by parents whose children do not attend the public schools. If a girl's parents are moderately well off, as is very frequently the case, she can and will be taught sewing by her mother. If, on the other hand, the girl's parents are work poor, the bome departed of a mother, or that home crowded to kind the hidren that demand all of a mother's care, the girl can be taught in the seven wh

benefit to the pupils.

## A Translation from "Trilby."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL AS YOU have generously granted space to several contribu-tions about "Trilby" and the poetry it contains, perhaps your reade's may be interested in translation of Du Maurier's charming metrical description of Trilby's foot. If these feet halt, almost as much as the exquisitely clusive fan-cies of De Musset; my excuse is that the poem defles translation

Puor Trilly—beautiful and good and dear!
I am her foot. Let him who will divine.
What trailer friend, that becominged at her strine.
In other days, both framed twith lets sincere!
This charming soveener, obtid of a day—
Child that a breath might lear away.

A twin I was where is my brother where by a last us two, where I are unit parties units. Remain, I true, and temple.

All we shall be no once we were, a part.

At a charter county a min there never notational trouble traleys straining thought.

Oh, bender frients of for the days that were:
The days is fast that she days that were:
The days is fast that she days it fails a worth.
Heaving ice hear \* \* \* and on 196 unther earth,
Which smited on as, and well so hight they
If she shall seek our power, from east to weak,
In wain I week, will be the queek.

Jan 26.

Little Tommy's Forceous, I rom the Chinego Ecourd.

6:30 A. M. Tommy arises.

A. In the completion of a besiderine.

7:40 the size, but able to car a hearty breakfast.

7:40 the size is a size of a besiderine.

7:40 the size is a size of fever.

8:15 description size of size.

9:40 description size of size. bing with pain.

8-16-Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrity with the neighbor's boy.

AN EXPERIENCE IN BROOKLYN. And Yet Some Papers Demand the Removal

or Troops. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: About half past 7 o'clock yesterday evening a group of men were gathered on the northeast corner of Albany avenue and Bergen street. They were a com mittee of the Bergen street trolley strikers. A man walked slowly down Bergen street, pausing from time to time to glance over at the guards. Once he even approached them as nearly as he dared, then started to cross Albany avenue and pursue his way toward Atlantic. In an instant he was surrounded by a dozen sturdy, well-knit figures, the leader of whom laid a hand upon his shoulder. It is needless to say that the pedestrian came to a prompt halt.

"Where have you been?" he was asked in a voice that showed his questioner could not be safely trifled with.

"I-I just come from up the street," replied

"Haven't you been working on a car to-day?" was the next question, while the speaker's grip tightened perceptibly. No no; I certainly have not. I wouldn't do

such a thing as work-I mean I wouldn't work on a car-that is, of course, when another man didn't want me to," he faltered. "I think you're lying," said his interlocutor kindly but firmly, and the knitted brows around

glowered threateningly. The poor creature cowered before them. He knew that although there were but a dozen of

The poor creature cowered before them. He knew that, although there were but a dozen of these men, yet they did not fear him and were prepared to do battle for their rights, though his skull were cracked in the struggle.

"Haven't any of you seen his face among those sneaks on the cars?" asked the leader turning to his brave comrades.

"I think I have. It looks smirchingly familiar," replied one, clenching his horny fists. It was evident that nothing but a love for the laws of their country and a regard for the well-known principles of their order in favor of peaceful arbitration, restrained these men from braining at once the miserable coward before them. But human nature—even the best—cannot stand such a strain for long, and the patience of his captors was fast cozing away, when their victim seemed to gather his scattered wits together. With trembling fingers he drew a sort of blank book from his pocket.

"Tha—that's my business, gentlemen. I'm a reporter," he faltered.

"Why didn't you report yourself so at first?" rejoined the striker, with true Irish wit, at the same time loosening his hold on the man's coat.

"You can go on if you're sure you're not lying. Be lively about it, though, and I hope there's no hard feelings. We are willing that the press should exist."

It is needless to add that the man scurried

d feelings.

should exist."
It is needless to add that the man scurried away into the darkness as if Old Nick were at his heels.
"I sin't sure it wasn't a grocery book, fater all," said the leader, musingly, as he watched the skulking figure disappear. "We ought to have broken his head, anyhow, and trun him over into the lot. These citizens is gittin' too saasy."

The above account is literally true. The incident happened to me on Wednesday evening at the point mentioned, and doubtless many other citizens were held up in a similar manner and made to prove their identity and business before being allowed to go on. Perhaps some had forgotten their passports or even been foolish enough to deem such documents unnecessary in their own city. In such case they probably had their heads punched, a fate that would surely have befallen myself in a very short time. And still some papers have been howling for several days past that the trolleys are now properly "protected," and yet cannot get men to run their roads. High old "protection!" when the streets are in this condition within fifty feet of a military post. How safe they must be a block away I leave to conjecture. And vet idiots with alleged brains are pouring out blatherskite sympathy for these Anarchists.

A reporter of The Syn had an experience similar to this at Broadway and Halsey street Thursday night.

## Discussions of the Strike

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "strike," as it is ordinarily practised and now inderstood, involves such a violation of the fundamental conditions of industrial association that it is bound to be a failure. It means in almost every instance an attempt by the employee, after a discharge from employment following his retirement, to force a reemployment upon terms of his own. Were the several posttions of employer and employee reversed it would constitute an attempt at involuntary

servitude. It is worthy of notice that on the part of the employee the compassing of his object is something from which men ordinarily shrink, namely, the forcing of his employment upon an un-

willing employer. But when he is moved to the abandonment of his employment from without and then relies upon the aggressive and violent acts of those in sympathy with him to coerce the employer to sympany with him to cosece the employer to recall him to his service, he violates that funda-mental loyally which every man owes in some degree and measure to those to whom they look or unon whom they depend for a livelihood, the loyalty not to the person necessarily, but always to the interests of those to whom we look for our immediate wants. This motive universally to the interests of those to whom we look for our immediate wants. This motive, universally appreciated in almost every plane of society, cannot be abandoned even by the humblest without loss of casse, because it is a condition of civilization. And as a matter of experience the violation of this condition leaves him an easy prey to the wilder instincts from which work and its humanizing obligations preserve us.

That the sense of loyalty exists is demonstrated by the pitiable fidelity which the workmen show toward those organizations at whose instance so many of these strikes are brought about. As a substitute for that sense of duty to society to which as civilized men they have become habituated they surrender themselves without reserve to the dictation of the labor leaders. If these labor erganizations could give work as well as take it away, if they could really substitute themselves for the energized force of capital, it would be at least a partial justification of the self-surrender of the workmen to them. But they do nothing. They literally, to adopt the language of the poet Goothe, "let the poor become guilty and then abandon them to their punishment."

These are some of the reasons why the "strike" falls. It violates common sense. It is almost in itself a form of lawlessiess, and is an abandoment of civilized considerations. Only when it is frankly abandoned by trade organizations can they serve a useful purpose to wage earners and thus to society. At present, and so long as the "strike" is not abandoned, they will constitute the worst of all enemies, a false friend to the former and a disturber to the latter.

To the Edutor of The Sun-Sur: When

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the time comes that employees run their employers' business I would like to know how propers ousliers I would like to know how many employers would be found? A man is not running his business to please employees; he is running it to sait himself. If any of the trolley strikers thought they were poorly paid, why did they not seek elsewhere for work? The companies do not compel them to work if they are dissatisfied.

But it seems about the control of the companies of the compel them to work if they are dissatisfied.

But it seems absurd to me that any employee of common sense should think that he can comor common sense should think that he can com-pel an employer to pay him higher wages. I hold that Mosars. Norton and Lewis are perfectly in the right in maintaining that they will run their own business and not let striking employees run it for them.

A CITIZEN WORKMAN.

GATES AVENUE, Brooklyn.

#### Exceptionally Honored. From the Philadelphia Eccord.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A good old Methodist lady attending service in a suburban Episcopal church last Suiday became happy under the preaching of the word, and epiculated "Hory!" She was admonished to keep quiet by two of the brethren, and nodded assent, but soon becoming forgetial, responded "Hallelujah!" The brethren again called her attention to the annovance and told her that if she did not keep quiet they would be connelled to remove her. The sermon proceeded, and the old indt, becoming very happy and forgetral of her surroundings, shouled out: "Glery to God!" This was too much for the brethren, and they tried to lead her out; but she refused to walk, so they carried her. On the way she said:

"I am mounted above my Master, for while He was carried by an ass. I am carried by two."

#### Treasure Found Through a Secress. From the St. Lovis Republic,

From the St. Loris Republic,
New Florinseig, Mo., Jan. 22.—Two weeks ago
Miss Hattis Overmeyer of Sedalia came to this
place to interview an old enjoyed fortune teller,
who is 11s years old, regarding some involved that
had been briefed by a relative during the Mexican war. The old darky told her there were
two sums buried and save her full directions to
seeme the smaller sum. The lady returned
home, fullward instructions, and unearthed \$500
in Mexican gold coin. She also found the remailles of the purity that buried the money. Miss
treemeyer returned here to again interview the
old darky retractants the larger sum, which is
said to be \$25,000, and left tooday chaining to
have sufficient evidence to locate the Eurical
treasure.

#### What Henry Clay Bid with His Rasor. From the Trust Peace

James Woostiel of Jackson, Washington county, exhibited a except in an excellent state of postercation which was owned by Henry Clay about 1998. The instrument shows the name of the farmer owner finely engraved on the handle. It was strend by the master to his siave, and descended to its present owner.

Society was so quiet last week that but for the opers and the nipping frost its history might have passed for a leaf out of August's book. Monday night was fairly cheerful, "The Hugus nots" drawing a large crowd to the Metropolitan, many of whom came from dinners at Mrs Bayard Cutting's, Mrs. W. D. Sioane's, Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt's, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's, and went afterward to Mrs. Webb's dance. The Opera House always benefits in point of brilliancy by smart dinners preceding the performance and dances coming after it. On such evenings the boxes sparkle with diamonds and outsiders are dazzled with the beauty of the occupants and the chic of their costumes. Mrs

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The dance at Mrs. Webb's was very pretty. but there were very few débutantes, and the young married set had it once more all their own As usual, the cotillon was all the more showy from their diamonds and beauty, but it lacked the freshness and spirit that were so conspicuous at the Tuesday evening dance.

velvet and dlamond stars

August Belmont, who has been in retirement for

on Wednesday she was much noticed in biack

a few weeks, looked quite radiant, and again

On Tuesday there was no opera and no dance. Hostesses, therefore, were driven to ferming theatre parties for the amusement of their guests after the prandial feast was over, as, although the dining hour has been advanced to 8 and half past, yet the time allotted to sit at table has been so shortened that it has become necessary to find some diversion to fill the time from 10 o'clock till midnight, "Rebellious Susan" profited by the dead-and-alive condition of things, and amused a fashionable audience among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and their daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, On Wednesday the ever-popular "Lohengrin' delighted the eyes and cars of a great number whose attention was not distracted from the stage by any unusual attraction in the boxes. Mrs. Eames never looked handsomer nor sang better. In the wedding scene she and M. Jeas de Reszke were an ideal bride and bridegroom. and their costumes were triumphs of taste and ried by pages, and the bridegroom wearing a costume of blue and silver, which was pronounced by an English girl in the stalls to be quite " too fetching for anything."

The audience was unusually quiet. Miss Bessy Davis and Miss Grace Wilson were in Mrs. Wilson's box, and Miss Berryman and Mr. de Rham were receiving audible congratulations from their friends during every entr'acte. This engagement is one of those very suitable and satisfactory arrangements, of which there have been more than one this winter, that rejoice the hearts of parents and fling sunbeams of happiness over the young people themselves. Miss Georgiana Berryman is so well known for her beauty and grace in the world of society, and so beloved in her own particular set, that it is idle to dwell upon her pedigree or attractions. Mr. Henry Casimir de Rham bears a name that has always been highly honored in the world of business and society, his grandfather, of Swiss descent, having been a prominent figure in New York during the first half of this century, He is a widower, his wife having been Miss Anna Warren of Troy.

The engagement of Miss Sylvia Livingston Strong to Mr. Robert Dun-Westcote has been currently reported, and even announced in newspapers and in society, but as it has never been officially proclaimed, its existence is somewhat uncertain. Miss Strong is very young, and has hardly yet made her debut. She is a daughter of Mr. James H. Strong, who married the first Miss Georgiana Berryman, and a sister of Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Erving have announced by printed cards the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emily Elwyn Erving, to Mr. Henry Woodward Cooper, which marriage took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Erving on Tuesday last; and Mrs. George Watts has sent precisely similar cards touching Miss Helen Watts's marriage to Mr. Henry Green of Trenton. These marriage announcements seem to be intended as a kind of balm to the wounded feelings of those who have not been bidden to the wedding. and are also supposed to indicate that a continuance of the acquaintance is desired; but, as an address very rarely accompanies the notice, it is difficult to know exactly its significance. As a consequence, no response is made, and the card

goes to the waste-paper basket. Cards are out for innumerable dinners, and every dance to be given for the next three weeks will be preceded by three or four. Mrs. W. D. Sloane gave a very large one on Friday night for her daughter, Miss Adèle Sloane, and Mr. James A. Burden, Jr., at which were assemed all the young friends of t of whom will officiate as bridesmaids and ushers at the wedding, which is to take place at Lenox in June. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will also give a dinner in honor of the flancés on Feb. 4, and invitations are out for similar functions from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Harry Cannon, and Mrs. Seward Webb, some of them to herald Mrs. Vanderbilt's dance on Wednesday evening and some of them to precede Mrs. August Belmont's t her new house on Madison avenue on Feb. 12

Dinner invitations now are issued at least four weeks in advance, but even with this long notice provision cannot be made for the possibility of seizure by grip or the exigencies of military service. Many dinners have been speiled during the last week by the absence of young men who have been on duty in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt's dance is looked forward to with interest and curiosity. The big house has as yet only been seen by daylight, but it requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive how grand it must be under a flood of electric light. A large party is coming on from Philadelphia for the occasion, and will make its headquarters at the Waldorf Hotel.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Wm. Starr Miller has a small cotillon at her own house. Ou Thursday will come Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's second musicale and the "dear old Charity Ball," which has the best wishes of everybody, and for which more tickets are always sold than there are people on the floor. It has been a new departure to hold it at Carnegie Hall, but thus far the good judgment of the committee has been confirmed by the large umber of tickets and boxes that are already disposed of. The old order will be observed in all the arrangements of the ball, and many famillar names of gentlemen who have served on the Floor Committee from time immemorial. notably those of Mr. Cakley Rhinelander, Mr. Alexander Hadden, and Mr. Murray Strong, will be observed on the list this year.

Next week, by way of an antidore to the concord of sweet sounds to be heard elsewhere, the poultry and pigeon show will open in Madison Square Garden, and people with bucolic tastes will have an opportunity of deciding whether crowing and cackling are more or less car splitting than barking and yelping. Fortunately there are no phonographs in the Clarden to pos-petuate the hideous din, and those who have no interest in the feathered tribes until they are cooked and served, will do well to stay away.

Skating is excellent at Tuxedo, and also at the St. Nicholas Club, while the ponds in Central Park are covered with a merry throng of all ages and sizes, from morn till dark. Bleyelers, too, are speeding over the reads, and the Michaux Club is gay with ladies and their escorts on Mondays and Thursdays. The crace for outdoor sports increases every year, and amusements inside even the most supported houses are nowhere by comparison. Men may come and men may go, but sport goes on for ever, and now that a council of wise men from the College of Physicians and Surgeons have decided that bicycling in moderation is a harmless for women as for men, the wheel will be more popular than ever.

The musicale on Feb. 5 for which Mrs. Wil liam C. Schermerhorn has issued cards will probably be a very charming affair. Mrs. 8-1-17 norborn and her daughters are delightful hosternes as well as accomplished musicipus and the white and gold room in the old house r Twenty-third street, which is the only private residence left in the block, was once considered Jayne's Expectment is both a patitative and curative in all hing complaints, brunchills, so, it is a
standard remark for column and colds, and needs only
a trial to prove he wors. - the a marvel of the decorator's art. At any rate it has space and height, and in these days of brand